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THINKING OUT LOUD

By H. M. L.

On the international scene, Russia continues to be an enigma to most Americans, and, apparently, to a great many Britains. In our view American citizens would do well to give more attention to what goes on in Russia. its diplomatic approaches to world affairs, and its policies in adjoining Balkan countries and along the Baltic Sea.

The good neighbor policy inaugurated by the late President Roosevelt to reassure South and Central American states and to win their friendship, we believe ha,s proved a success. Only stupid blundering on the part of the State Department could now lose us that friendship. But when we reflect that Russia is a much nearer neighbor than any of the Latin republics, excepting only Mexico, we think the good neighbor policy should be extended to include Russia and vigorous efforts made to win and keep Russian confidence and friendship.

California and the entire Pacific Coast stands to profit by cordial trade relations with Great Russia, whose undeveloped resources are in some respects similar to those of the United States, a hundred years ago. Russia is undoubtedly the richest of all nations in natural resources. With our Yankee good sense and national friendliness, it seems to us there is no reason why we should not win Russia to our good neighborly sphere and retain her through the years as a powerful and cordial friend among the nations.

If it be pleaded that they are a strange people with strange customs and strange methods of government, we can truthfully say that these are no stranger than China and Chinese ways, and we have been China's friend for almost a century. We have gotten along with the Chinese as friends, partly because we have known them well. There stands a building at Montgomery and California Streets in San Francisco, built of granite brought from China in the Argonaut days It was cheaper to build of Chinese grante, brought over as ballast in the clipper ships, than it was to bring granite from Nevada County for instance, down to the bay with mules or oxen.

Like that granite building, our friendship for China has endured through the years. Gradually the Chinese have become less strange to us. As a concession to modern styles the Chinese have shed their long braided pigtails. Actually they are going western in a big way and are attempting to establish a democratic way of life adapted to the needs of a great industrious and intelligent people. We do not believe that Chiang Kai Shek is a right leader guide the affairs of China now. We think he began well, but like other leaders of other peoples, he has come upon a time, when the country would be better off with other leadership. We do not like the thought, for instance, of American boys fighting in China, while half the Chinese army was delegated to watching and guarding Chinese communists, rather than fighting China's foe and our foe. We think that is the worst leadership we have witnessed in this war.

However, the Chinese people go on forever, while Chiang Kai-Shek occupies only a moment in history. This is true, too, of Joseph Stalin and Russians. Stalin will pass, but the Russians will continue for thousands of years, and our national policy should be to make the Russian people our friends. Let us not get too excited about the Poles. Russia knows them much better than we. Let us not worry about Romania, Jugoslavia or the Baltic states. Russia wants to be surrounded with friends just as we want friends in Central and South America. And almost anyone fifty years of age in this country, can remember when our state department meddled outrageously in Mexican politics.

Russia wants peace in which to develope her tremendous resources. She wants peace, and needs it so badly, she will fgiht for it, if she must.

Let us not be guided one iota by British diplomacy as regards our relations with Russia. Great Britain and Russia may clash, but let us stay out of the clash and assure both Britain and Russia and we intend to stay out. Our interests are not British interests. And, when those two nations understand that we intend to be friends with both and to take sides against neither, they will the more quickly come to agreement.

Helen Chapman Writes of War's End in Europe

Germany, May 3, 1945

Dear Poppy:

I have received your letter written on the 12th and 18th of April. I hope the difference in dates means you are busy and not anything wrong. I am having a magnificent experience over here.

It has just been announced that the war is over in Italy. That means Buzz is out of it and maybe he will be to go home because the 34th Division has had the longest continuous experience over here. How glad I am the whole war has disintegrated over here. I suppose it will be only a short while now until there will be a formal announcement ending the war in Germany. Here on my front the war has been over for several weeks and the Russians and the Americans have met.

I don't know whether this will pass the censor, but I am on detached service to the 64rd Division. I have sent you their paper so you will have a little idea of the part of the war I have been in. For awhile we were left far behind the troops and did no serving. We would merely move, wait, and mave again. For the past three weeks, however, we have been working hard and lond. That always happens. When the army works we don't and vice versa.

As I mentioned briefly in my recent hasty notes my trip to my present place from the other side of the Rhine was extremely interesting. I have describd in other letters about the freed slave laborers streaming along the roads and the hundreds of German prisoners being taken to the rear.

It was while we were at Steinheim a few days that the president died. There was a little talk about it and then it was dropped and seldom mentioned again. The reaction cannot be measured in terms of the people at home. If every one felt as I did the man on the front line is concerned with living and dying almost entirely. He remembers there is politics and there is another world, but just now with a gun pointed down his throat, the main thing is to see that he survives. Here the business at hand was to continue the bitter job of defeating an enemy. The death of the president did not change that, it couldn't. The average and most GIs loved him dearly and felt badly, but the thing at hand at the moment was his own life, and so the war continued as if nothing had happened.

We left Steinheim to move on another 100 miles more or less. We stopped at a camp set up to collect and see to it that liberated allied prisoners were taken care of. I shall never forget those men, nor the ones I saw about an hour ago going by, by the truck load. I met British men who had been prisoners since Dunkirk, American prisoners since North Africa. What they must think and feel. The Americans told me that they were treated worse than any other nation. It was because of the bombings.

Our boys had marched 700 miles since the end of January until the first of April from Russia. They lived on almost no food at all. A slice or bread and watery soup for one day was good. If they fell out of line they died. That, the marching, was because of the Russian push. Before that their life was less rugged. More than one said that the Red Cross packages were all that saved them. Yet they received only part of them, and the Germans had plenty of food. We have uncovered warehouses full, and at present we are eating a lot of their food.

Some of the girls stayed there at the camp to serve coffee and donuts for awhile. The Americans were flown out as fast as possible, so the job was short. I understand that the ones I saw going by today were part of 18,000 liberated recently. They must be happy. I hope the people at home don't make them unhappy as strange birds who have undergone great change. Anyone over here has to make great adjustments, and I hope they are allowed to do it. Most of them will have to think it out quietly by themselves. I wonder if that will be their fortune, or if they will be hounded. I have developed a great deal of sympathy for the GIs as you see.

We came on further and set up a relatively permanent stand, and my clubmobile was sent on detached service. My experiences here have been out of this world. We became the first American women to cross the Elbe river. We shall never go to Berlin except to sight see much later, however. That is purely Russian territory.

We have served coffee and donuts a few yards from no man's land. Not a shot was fired. We have met the Russians, and that is a night I shall never forget as long as I live. We were invited to dinner by the general staff of the division. Really, they wanted to show that American women as well as Russian were helping in the war.

Bunny and May and I were acting hostesses, one might call it. There were many compliments flying back and forth, many toasts Russian style, and exchanging of medals and patches. A Russian major gave me his medal which his division received for the defense of Moscow. They sang Russian songs and could dance just like you see them in the movies. That was definitely one of the higher lights of my adventure.

At present the situation is such that we are beginning to become an occupation army. What happens next and when is the question.

This whole thing is running from the sublime to the rediculous and back again so fast it keeps my head whirling. Anything happens here. One moment I may be eating chow at a mess gear in the middle of a woods sitting on the ground with a bunch of buck privates, and the next I may be dining off mahogany tables with white linen and precious china with generals. It sure is fun, though.

I suppose Muller is back at work by now. How long was he home?

To answer a few of your questions. I received the German grammar. It is great help, but I still need a dictionary badly. I receive some copies of the Nugget now and then, but not all of them. I have a lot more German stamps for you. Keep well and be careful. Your loving daughter,

HELEN.

Italy May 9, 1945

Dear Poppy:

I am having an enjoyable time seeing the beautiful part of Italy, and have even been 20 feet across the Swiss border. No where at home have I seen mountains that resembled the Alps. Ours ascend gradually, but their rise straight up out of the plains. Lake Maggoire is beautiful and densely populated with homes of the rich and resorts. Tahoe is uninhabited in comparison.

The people here and their customs and way of life, are picturesque and amusing. Now they are in a festive mood because the war is over. Every night they have dances in the town squares, and dance waltzes and polkas. The American music dance steps are not popular here like they are in Naples, Rome, Florence, etc.

I control a fairly large sector, and have to travel a lot to visit my units. I also have social appointments, like dinner with bishops and a count and countess. Of course, I also have my troubles of soldiers getting drunk and shooting people, and somewhat similar incidents.

When the war ended there was no celebration or noticeable difference among the infantry personnel. But I believe that we all have a certain lost feeling of having completed a job and not knowing what to do now or which way to turn. Of course, many units can just naturally look forward to going to the Pacific. but in the 34th most of the people think the division will be the first, or one of the first, sent to the states. However. We don't know yet; so are sitting on pins and needles. There is also the possibility of being used as occupation troops.

The other day I sent you some stamps that an ex-fascist gave to me in a moment of weakness. I have had practically no mail recently. Only a few letters from Dotty. Love.

BUZZ.

INTIMATE NEWS OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE

SAN FRANCISCO, May 24—With departure of all heads of big five delegations except Secretary Stettinius, the UNCIO got down to intensive work in commitee, in the hope of finding a solution to the major remaining problems—such as trusteeship of colonies, regional security pacts, and veto powers—and formulating a charter for the new world organization.

Meanwhile, San Francisco continues to note interesting items of human interester connected with its visitors. Among those recently noted were:

Dollars and Stamps — The silver dollars common in the west, but seldom seen elsewhere, have fascinated foreign and out of state visitors alike One South American delegate got 20 of them at a bank presented one to each member of his delegation to take home as a souvenir.

Secretary Stettinius has given every delegate a book containing $15 worth of United States stamps, including the special conference stamp. The book is handsomely bound in blue cloth with the gold seal of the United States.

Flags—Now that the official mourning period for Roosevelt has ended, four sets of United Nations flags will be displayed in the civic center daily from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. There will be 47 of them, since White Russia and the Ukraine use the USSR flag.

Lost and Found—The veterans' building maintains a lost and found department, where mislaid pipes, fountain pens, gloves and other articles dropped by conference members are taken. Ira G. Thompson, the building secretary, says the number of articles lost during the conference has been remarkably small, and the turn over very quick. Principal object mislaid at UNCIO meetings is eyeglasses.

NAT. FOREST SERVICE OFFICER VISITS CALIDA

DOWNIEVILLE, May 24—E. E. Carter, chief division of timber management, from the Washington office of the forest service, assistant regional forester, B. O. Hughes, and J. R. Berry, logging engineer, from the orest service, San Francisco office, and Tahoe resource officer, Harry W. Camp, visited the Calida Lumber Company government timber sale in company with District Ranger Frank B. Delaney, on Tuesday, May 15. From the Downieville district the party continued on to Susanville.

Forest Supervisor Guerdon Ellis, and his office assistant Harlow W. Wood, spent Thursday, May 17 at the Downieville ranger station, going over with District Ranger Frank B. Delaney, plans for the coming fire and field season.

According to the automatic rain gauge at the Downieville ranger station, our precipitation to date, has exceeded our seasonal average. While a dry spell during April and the first nine days of May has depleted our snow pack in the mountains. Ranger Delaney reports snow drifts of over five feet in places on the north side of the higher timbered ridges. However the recent storms will contribut materially to produce better feed for the cattle and sheep which grazes annually on the summer ranges of the forests of the Downieville district of the Tahoe national forest.

The rain record follows: Rainfall this last storm 3.88 inches; rainfall this month to date 4.42 inches; rainfall this date last year 44.15; rainfall to date this season 59.87.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Odgers and two daughters of Roseville and Mr. and Mrs. John Odgers Jr. of Sacramento spent Monday visiting with relatives in Nevada City. The men enjoyed part of the day fishing.

FORUM OF THE AIR

By EDW. C. UREN

The city's most popular corner; waiting point for the local bus; meeting place for the local open air forum, is the Pine Street side of the Bank of America building.

Here on a narrow shelf of the building, now discolored and worn smooth by the efforts of people to sit on it without sliding off, you can get an earful of public opinion by listening in on the arguments of the local intelligentsia.

If you want to find out the cause of the cigarette shortage; the high price and small size of a drink or the reason for the scarcity of corned beef and cabbage all you have to do is attend and hear both sides of the question.

World wars one and two are often fought all over again with weapons the world never dreamed of. The nearness of VE day has brought forth some of the most illustrious speakers of the day and, if you see some individual striking a Napoleonic attitude, with arms folded and milling around in a four foot circle you may be sure that some heavy verbal artillery is being loosed.

Other commentators may be more composed. They balance themselves on the ledge of the building while questions are fired at them and answered with indifference. Occasionally a speaker's upper plate drops down and cuts his oratory to an abrupt gurgle causing his hearers to cast startled look his way to see if he has had a heart attack.

At a VE day, minus one, it was decided that the frenzied Hitler, Von Ribbentrop and Himmler, instead of committing hari-kari had debarked in a submarine headed for the Argentine, where it is known the nazis had large bank deposits and a host of native nazi collaborators. Here he would have every facility to organige War No. III. closer to home.

That DeValera, who called at the German consulate on VE day to offer his condolences after Hitler's defeat was as much a quisling as Quisling himself.

That China so far has been merely going through the motions of fighting the Japs and is patiently waiting for us to come over and do the job for them.

Uncle Joe Stalin too, it appears is no geranium. His past history, in case you care to dig into it, will not bear too close an inspection, for it reeks with sabotage and banditry, combined with murder, in which Uncle Joe was the chief actor.

All in all, this particular meeting was so interspersed with bursts of oratory and logic that Manager Curnow of the bank came out fgrom his sanctum and personally congratulated the speakers, stating that it was the best meeting he had heard for many weeks.

Being hard of hearing and somewhat dumb we looked at the closed windows of the bank building above us and inquired of the manager how in heck his sense of hearing was so acute that he could hear what was being said outside. Whereupon he pointed high overhead to a tilted ventilating window which acts as a sounding board for those inside.

The money changers it seems, after throwing out the last depositor and locking the door at closing time, have nothing to do 'till tomorrow, so with chairs tilted back and feet on the desk they relax and listen in.

This would be sort of hum drum with nothing exciting but the arrival and departure of the local bus had it not been for these highly entertaining meetings of the air, so the bank officials are naturally enthusiastic supporters.

But it is a lot easier to concentrate while sitting down rather than to stand around with your hands in your pockets playing with a bunch of keys, and everyone is hoping that the city council will install a comfortable bench on this busy corner, not so much for the forum as for those poor people who have to stand and wait for the bus.

IN STANFORD HOSPITAL, S. F.

A Hooper and Weaver ambulace on Tuesday conveyed Mrs. Margaret Casey of Colfax, suffering from a fractured leg, from Jones Memorial Hospital to Stanford Hospital in San Francisco.

ARMY ARMORED UNITS TO BOOST MIGHTY SEVENTH

June 7 is set aside as "Bond" day in Nevada Sity.

On this occasion George Calanan, chairman of the Mighty Seventh War Loan drive, announced a high speed N-8 armored car and other army exhibits will be in the city.

Among the pieces on display will be a 37mm gun. The armored car will be complete in battle gear. A second piece will be a M3-A-1 scout car carrying 30 and 50 caliber machine guns. A returned aviator will be on hand to talk to residents. The exhibit will be here from 10 a. m. until 2 p. m.

The Nevada City Rotary Club, meeting for their regular luncheon, will entertain the personnel coming here with the armored exhibit.

Sunday evening, speaking before an audience at the Broadway theatre, George Calanan stated: "Too many people are not purchasing "E" bonds. These bonds can be purchased by the citizens only and it will be an effective help toward the prosecution of this war. People should remember that Germany declared war on us and Japan attacked us. We are therefore defending our homes as well as the honor of our country. Surely for this we should make same sacrifice, and purchase these bonds, even if it is in small denominations. Our failure to make our quota would be construed by Japan to mean that we are already tired and war weary. Let us resolve they shall not have that opportunity by any sins of ommission on our part. Furthermore these bonds are the best investment the safest we can make. The yield is amost 3 per cent."

BEEF PAYMENT SUBSIDY READY

BERKELEY, May 24—Dave Davidson, chairman of the California AAA committee stated today that WFA has announced beef production payments at 50 cents per hundredweight would be paid to cattlemen and feeders effective May 19, It is most important that cattlemen retain evidence of cattle sales beginning with that date. Detailed payment procedure are not yet available but will be announced shortly. These probably will be similar to the dairy production payment program under which payments are made directly to producers by county AAA offices.

Payments will be made on good and choice cattle if owned and fed by the applicant at least 20 days, and if sold to a licensed slaughterer, and if liveweight is 800 pounds or more, and if the sale price is at least the amount listed for minimum stabilization range for good grade cattle.

Mosquito Ridge Road Survey Resumed

Road surveys on the Mosquito Ridge, Ralston Divide timber access road are in progress again after being discontinued last fall due to inclement weather announced forest engineer Shock of the Tahoe national forest today.

Eric Erhart of the public roads administration will have charge and F. L. Davis will be chief of the survey party. The public roads administration surveymen are from Utah and Colorado, however, local men from Placer County and the Sacramento Valley area will be hired to complete the crew which will consist of approximately twenty men.

It is contemplated to complete the survey to Bear Trap Saddle with reconnaisance on to the Ralston Divide, stated Shock.

Elementary Students to Present One-Act Comedy

The Elementary School students will give their annual play tomorrow evening in the school auditorium. Title of the one-act comedy is Elmer. Bill Moore will carry the title role. Shirley Bach will impersonate Susan, and the twins will be Rose Lavelley and Joyce Lee. Other players are Betty Sealight, Jenny Lamson, Raymond Ellis and Richard Howe.

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GOVERNMENT JURISDICTIONAL QUARRELS SHOULD END

We have had enough examples of the unhappy results of jurisdictional quarrels between rival unions, with workers and employers both suffering as a consequence of bitter disputes over the control of their industries, to warn of the chaos which would follow if this jurisdictional rivalry is permitted to extend to government departments.

The costly object lesson of the damage caused by such disputes between various branches of labor, particularly in the pre-war period, undoubtedly was a major factor contributing to the recent action of the California State Farm Bureau Federation, seeking to spike at the very outset a threatened jurisdictional row between government departments over control of the transportation industry.

The Farm Bureau, noting that the Interstate Commerce Commission has been charged with the responsibility of regulating rates of the railroads for the past 50 years, and has achieved a reputation for fair and reasonable regulation, has called on California congressmen to support the Bulwinkle bill now before congress, which would give the ICC continued and exclusive jurisdiction.

Referring indirectly to the attempt of the Department of Justice to intervene in rail rate cases, the Farm Bureau declared: "The effort now being made to divide responsibility for the regulation of rates would create uncertainty and confusion, and such division of authority would result in inefficiency in a matter of vital importance to California farmers."

We heartily concur in that statement. In the recent anti-trust suits brought against western railroads, the roads, in effect, were haled into court by one department of government for doing what they had been authorized to do by another department. The Bulwinkle bill would clear the tracks by clarifying the powers of the ICC, and is vitally needed to avert a bedlam of jurisdictional confusion.—Contributed.

HAIL, CIVILIAN-VETERANS!

Seeking their places in their own home towns again are growing numbers of our newest civilians, "eighty-fived" out of the U. S. fighting forces by their own work and valor and service to their country.

Before the year is out every community will have welcomed back its percentage of the 1,300,000 veterans expected to be released from duty, having earned their precious 85 points, scored on the basis of 12 points for each year in service, each year overseas and each child, and five points for every combat star and award.

By this time, every man in the army has reckoned his personal score and determined his status—with due regard, of course, for the military imponderables that keep a GI guessing till the very day he's out of uniform.

The greatest shift in military history is on. Throughout Europe more than three million American troops are on the move, but unfortunately the number coming home for good is pitifully small, for the war is over in only half the world.

Some are headed back across the Atlantic for rest and training on this continent before transfer to the Pacific theatre. Some are sailing out of the port of Marsailles directly for the Jap comat area. And a few, who have come through the long, bitter struggle still on their feet and able to count up 85 points of service, are headed for home and discharge.

Those valiant men should be welcomed back with all the gratitude for their great service and all the delight in their safe return that their home communities feel so deeply, but sometimes hesitate to display. The war is not over, but all who have played their valorous part and won honorable discharge from their great obligation are due the high honor that should be reserved for our growing lists of civilian-veterans.—Contributed.

THIS IS IT

For a long time now we have known that once Germany was out of the war San Francisco and her neighbors would become the storm center of the Pacific war. Well, Germany is out, and the final push of the war is being prepared and staged here and now.

The signs are plentiful. Ship building is being reorganized to take care of expected repair work of the grand battle. Traffic last month doubled on the bay bridges. Longer and many more trains began their movements to Pacific ports. Most of what goes on cannot be told—except to say that the events of first magnitude are taking place here. In a few months the present frantic hustle and bustle which now characterize our port of embarkation will seem, by comparison, like the deserted village. The heat will be an, and in earnest.

The great conference of United Nations in San Francisco—with its gala social events and urgent conferences, special trains, airplane arrivals and departures, mammoth press conferences, speeches, and behind the scenes activities—has already placed an unbelievable strain on the city's facilities. But this important work, many believe, will be over, perhaps in a month.

Then the city and the region will really be tested. The wounded will be arriving by ship and airplane loads. Mighty convoys will arrive and depart. Housing will be inadequate. Men and women who are working until 10 at ngiht will be working in the morning hours. The rest of the country may be squabbling over reconversion to peace time production, but this region will really be in the war.

Let's face this fact, and prepare for it. Whatever else our hardships may bring, they will help to bring our country victory. It is our opportunity, and the test we must pass to entitle us to the great future we all see for this area.—Contributed.

WASHINGTON NOTES

By Congressman Clair Engle

ASHINGTON, D. C. May 24—Last week I wrote a letter to war production chairman J. A. Krug urging the reopening of the gold mines. Thirty congressmen joined me in signing the letter representing eleven of the western states. Almost immediately I received a telephone call requesting that I bring Senator Gurney of South Dakota and attend a meeting with Krug and Paul McNutt, the head of war manpower commission. Senator Gurney was out of town so I called Senator Millikin of Colorado, and he and I went down to the meeting.

Both McNutt and Krug agreed that the order gold ban should be lifted. The only thing they questioned was the timing and the manner in which it should be handled. McNutt suggested July first as the proper time and I countered with June first. Sen. Millikin then asked for June 15. The matter seesawed back and forth. McNutt argued that the lead situation was serious and it was not known how much opening the gold mines wouud hurt the manpower situation in the lead mines or complicate further recruitment. We had secured telegrams from the mining associations in the lead producing states to the effect that they would not be affected at all. McNutt said that there was a good deal of overlapping of interest—in other words he figured the miners—lead and gold—were sticking together. He said he was responsible for the manpower in the lead mines and he couldn't afford to make a bad guess.

The upshot of the meeting was that Krug and McNutt agreed to take the matter up with Judge Vinson, who now holds the place once occupied by Jim Barnes. The questions were wether or not the mines should be opened on June 15 of July 1, and if either date was agreed on when it should be announced. They wer to take the matter up with Judge Vinson the next day which was Saturday the 12th of May. The next day Krug called me and said that they all three, meaning he, McNutt and Vinson—had agreed that no decision or announcement should be made until June 15. He argued that there was no use in trying to guess what the situation would be on June 15, and that if they announced the opening of the gold mines for July 1 that they might as well open them now. That is where the matter stands at the present time. We can't be sure what they intend to do on June 15. They will give us a definite statement at that time. It will be up to those of us representing mining and the mining industry generally to keep the pressure on so that they will not change their minds about the justice of opening the mines at that time.

FUTURE FARMERS SERVING 100 PER CENT

SAN LUIS OBISPO, May 24—Every one of the 16 state presidents of the Future Farmers of America, since its organization in 1928, has either directly served in the war or taken part in needed war production, figures compiled by the FFA in California revealed today.

Twelve of the sixteen presidents are now in the armed forces, One died in an army training camp in 1942. The remaining three operate their own farms. One is a leading dairy producer and distributor in Northern California; another is a member of the Napa county board of supervisors; and the third is the current president, a boy just out of high school. He is caring for his own herd of nearly 50 dairy cows.

Five of the twelve FFA past presidents now in the armed services were operating major farm programs at the time of their induction. Two were in allied agricultural fields, one was working in war industry, and the four others were either just out of high school or in college.

One of these servicemen is a marine sergeant, a veteran of three Pacific invasions, another a tail gunner who has made 35 flgihts over Germany. The majority of the 50,000 members since 1928 are now serving the war.

The Belgians established themselves as a separate state in the series of revolutions in Europe in 1830.

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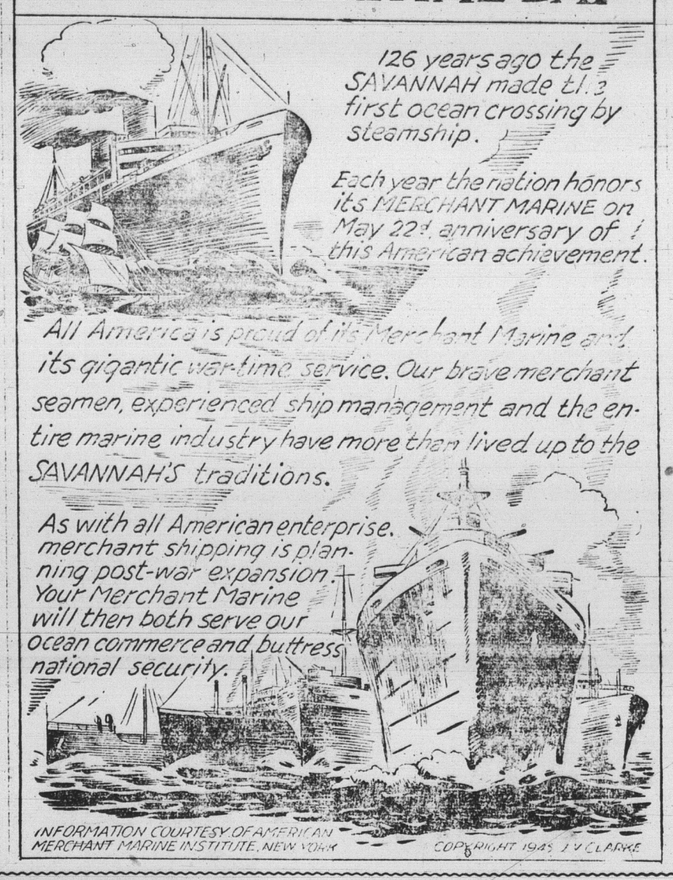
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As with all American enterprise, merchant shipping is planning post-war expansion. Your Merchant Marine will then both serve our ocean commerce and buttress national security.
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WAR BOOM IS TAPERING OFF

By Ralph H. Taylor

The war boom is tapering off, so gradually as yet that the impact is hardly noticeable, but the economic alarm clock has rung out its first warning that it is time to wake up and live more providently.

While California, in its role as arsenal of the Pacific, still faces one of the most difficult periods of the war, increasing job lay offs in shipyards and war plants are prophetic evidence that the era of "easy money" is nearing an end.

For a period of four or five years, California, in common with the nation, has lived in a rarefied economic atmosphere, characterized by full employment, top wages, top prices and top demand for goods and services.

It has been an era of shortages of almost everything, but money. Except for certain groups with fixed incomes, who suffered instead of profiting from the artificial war economy, wage scales have been the highest in the history of the American people overtime has been plentiful—and unemployment and want have been almost non-existent.

Easy money, quite naturally, has been an incentive to careless, free-handed spending on the part of many, with government the chief offender—but it is now time for the people in general, and public officials in particular, to recognize that abnormal earnings are due to diminish this year and next, and that abnormal spending must likewise be curtailed if serious repercussions are to be averted.

This does not necessarily mean that the country is headed into a period of depression. On the contrary many economists are hopeful that such a disaster can be averted and that the immediate post war years will be marked by comparatively "good times." No one, however—not even the most incurable optimist—expects the boom earnings of the war period to carry oved into the after the war years. And no one who hasn't closed his eyes to the tremondous problems involved in reconverting war industries to peace time production would be so rash as to forecast that the change over can be accomplished without at least some temporary unemployment.

The provident person, who has experienced the ups and downs of a changing economy, doesn't need to be warned that there are breakers ahead and that it is time to trim sail. As a matter of fact, the all time high savings of the American people indicate that there has been less squandering of money during this wer than in the last. Certainly most farmers have avoided the World War I mistake of buying greatly increased acreages at artificial boom prices.

There are two major mistakes to be avoided in the period just ahead, however, as this writer sees the problem—one which concerns the individual, the other which involves the policies of government.

The individual's problem is to invest his war time savings—to make them productive both for his own family, and for the whole national economy—rather than simply to spend them in a flurry of excitement as long as long desired goods flood back into the market. Wisely invested, the savings of the American people can go a long way toward helping this country over the bumps and preventing a new plunge into depression. Quickly dissipated, they can result in a short lived boom, marked by skyrocketing prices, but followed by disastrous consequences.

The government's problem is to curtail all needless governmental activity and spending, to free the nation's economy from needless restraints which act as a brake on productive enterprise—and to encourage the people to invest their savings in the private enterprise system, rather than in siphoning off the people's savings by exhorbitant taxation to finance a government controlled economy.

Dr. Leo Wolman of Columbia University made a statement in this regard recently which every legislator and every member of congress would do well to consider, declaring:

"In much of the planning for post war employment, not nearly enough attention is being paid to the relation between costs of doing business and the outlook for jobs.

"If it becomes too expensive to employ a job seeker he will, more often than not, not be employed. Pay roll taxes, whatever benefits they may yield in social service and insurance, are a tax on employment and if they are heavy enough they will discourage, and not encourage, employment."

There are scores of proposals before state legislature and congress to levy new payrol taxes for workmen's compensation insurance, unemployment insurance, disability insurance, old age insurance, compulsory health insurance and an extended social security program. It will be well if the legislature and congress recognize that all such taxes are taxes on employment—and carefully weigh the possible social advantages against their probable deterrent effect on post war employment. After all, the No. 1 social objective should be a good job at good pay—and any legislation which defeats that end is bad legislation.

Advertisement

From where I sit ... *by* Joe Marsh

Dan Culpin Gets His Second Wind

Dan Culpin got his plowing done in record time this year. He was sitting on his porch, enjoying a well-deserved glass of beer, while Bob Wirts, his neighbor, still had over an acre to go.

It burned Bob up, seeing Dan relaxed while he worked. So he'd stop and have a glass of cider—and make out that he was in no hurry anyway.

"And that was the trouble," Dan explained to me. "I kept on going till I got my second wind; and saved *my* rest until the job was done. He stopped to rest—and he *never* got his second wind."

From where I sit, there's a moral there for all of us. We've been working hard to win this war. A little rest may look awfully tempting. But by keeping going, by never letting up, we can count on getting our second wind that will overcome weariness and see us through to Victory.

Joe Marsh

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WARM WEATHER

CAUSES A BIG CHANGE IN WEARING APPAREL EVERY YEAR. This is not for reasons of style or for the vogue, primarily. It is done because summer clothes are designed for bodily comfort. But there is little comfort in any suit, dress, or underwear that is not fresh and clean, and, in outer garments, pressed. Bring your suits, white dresses, and summer wraps to us this season. Let us serve you this season and see if you don't enjoy the summer more than ever before.

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SALARY BUDGET INCREASED IN NEVADA COUNTY

The salaries and wages budget for Nevada county for the 1944-45 fiscal year totals $120,670 an increase of $3,030 over the $117,640 budget for the county for salaries and wages for 1943. This year's salary and wage budget is $1200 or 1 per cent more than the $119,450 budgeted for the same purpose for 1942, the first war year. California taxpayers association said today analyzing the amount provided for salaries by counties during the war period. The county budget for general purposes for '44-'45 totals $605,835.

In California salaries and wages budgeted for employees of fifty five counties totalled $65,080,489 for the present fiscal year compared with $59,895,000 for the year immediately preceding and $53,652,009 for 1942.

The increased budgets for salaries and wages in the counties, the taxpayers association pointed out have occurred while shortages in manpower have been evident on every side.

This means that in almost every county the amounts paid per job have been increased while the number of people employed has been reduced.

When men and women return from war service to their jobs in county employment the higher levels and the larger number of people who will expect to be employed will pose a problem that will be very difficult to solve.

On the one hand, taxpayers with heavy federal postwar taxes will resist increased local property taxes. In the other hand, county employees will fight against giving up high war born salary and wage levels.

County budgets for 1945-46 are in process in many communities. If further increases in the wage and salary levels of county employees are provided in these budgets, the tremendous adjustments in the post war period will be greatly increased.

Names of California Towns Have Meaning

San Miguel: For St. Michael the Archangel.

Salida: From the Spanish for exit, or out gate.

Call of the Wild: From Jack London's novel of that title.

Crescent City: So called from the shape of the nearby beach.

Piedmont: From the French for foothill—probably not from Piedmont in Italy, whose name means the same.

Sonora: From the state of Sonora, in Mexico, from which many of its settlers came in 1848.

Fall River Mills: From its location at the junction of the Fall and Pitt rivers.

BANNER MOUNTAIN POST

Members of the Banner Mountain Post Auxiliary, Veterans of Foreign Wars, this evening will entertain at a whist party to which the public has been invited.

The playing will start at 8 p. m. in the veteran's hall of the Morgan and Powell Building.

CALIFORNIA LEADS IN CARE OF NEEDY AGED

California leads the nation in aid provided for needy aged and needy blind people, takes second place in average aid per family of dependent children, and fifth place in average aid per case for county indigents, California taxpayers association said today reviewing the social security board's report on public assistance throughout the United States during January 1045.

Average aid per needy aged person in California was $47.30 in January, compared with the next highest payment of $41.31 in Colorado and the national average of $28.52. In California 157.943 persons received aid as needy aged, 7.7 per cent of the nation wide total of 2,059,201.

Aid to the needy blind in California averaged $47.61 compared with Arizona's averake aid of $45.40 and the national average of $29.53. California had 5621 persons receiving aid as needy blind, 10 per cent of the 56,241 cases approved by the social securitl board througout the United States.

Aid to dependent children averaged $79,62 per family in California being exceeded only by $85.81 per family paid in Washington National average was $45.68. In California 6390 families received such aid 2.5 per cent of the 254,622 families througout the nation to whom this aid is given. California's 16,232 dependent children was also 2.5 per cent of the 641,892 children receiving such aid in the country.

General assistance called aid to county indigents in California averaged $36.09 per case in January and was exceeded only by New York's $45.89. Utah's $39,83, Oregon's $38.50 and Rhode Island's $36.44. National average was $28.80. California had 11,635 cases of county indigents on its county relief rolls, 4.5 per cent of the 260,000 cases estimated to be receiving such aid throughout the United States.

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LOOKING AHEAD

BY GEORGE S. BENSON
President—Harding College
Searcy, Arkansas

Follow Through

Do you believe working people have a right to organize and bargain as a group for their general betterment? Do you believe a man who has saved some money has a right to invest it in any business he likes and to operate that business, trying to make a reasonable profit? Do you believe that big-volume production at low cost is the key to good pay? My answer is yes, to all three questions.

If you agree, you subscribe to the fundamentals of the Labor-Management Charter. It was signed in Washington last March 28 by William Green for the American Federation of Labor, Eric Johnson for United States Chamber of Commerce, and Phil Murray for the Congress of Industrial Organizations. It is a powerful document, able (if carried out) to do the world more good than the famous Atlantic Charter.

Nothing Original

People who work surely have rights. Open competition is certainly fair. Economy of time and effort yields positive rewards. These ideas are not original. They are old and time-tested principles. All of them stand out clearly in the teachings of Jesus and of many great men who have lived and enriched the world more recently. They appear in the Labor-Management Charter.

Besides declaring the rights of labor, the fairness of competition and the dividends of economy, the Labor-Management Charter contains two vital pledges: (1) To settle industrial disputes peaceably — no strikes, no violence, no lockouts, no trickery, and (2) To support a sound economic system in America—an expanding foreign trade and an enduring peace. Both are perfectly sound.

Big Responsibility

Being the richest and strongest nation in the world, the United States has a serious responsibility. It is graver than ever now, with a global war to finish and the world to be set in order. Miss Columbia must point the way and she stands at the crossroads. America's choice will determine which way the whole world goes; to peace and plenty or to poverty and oppression.

Of the 200 billion people who have lived on earth, not more than 2% could call their souls their own. The way of the world has always been oppression and it still is. Now especially the trend is toward dictatorship. Not 20% of the people now living ever dreamed of freedom and prosperity like we enjoy, but America is in actual danger of being carried with the political tide.

Jobs and Markets

The Labor-Management Charter points the right way: toward freedom of faith, security of ownership, and liberty in self-government. Like any guide-post it is powerless in itself, useful only if it is followed. If followed, however, it indicates an orderly transition from war to victory in peace and prosperity. If it is ignored, our alternate course leads to economic war, government by edict, lower wages, and less of the things people want.

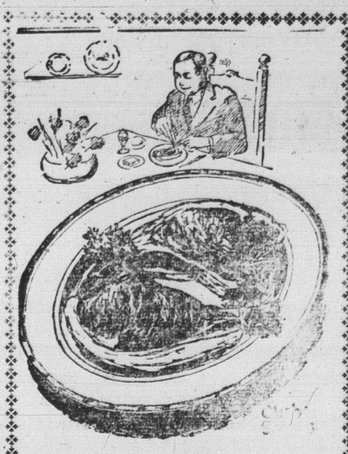
The system of open competition in enterprise made America the world's most influential nation and kept it in the forefront of human progress for 170 years. A recent survey shows that conservative business men are ready, if they have a chance, to offer more than one job per available worker after the war. For full employment, good pay, ready markets and active business, let's follow through with the Labor-Management Charter.

ACCUSED OF PETTY THEFT

Charles D. Stanley, who pleaded not gulity to a charge of petty theft before Justice of the Peace Charles Morehouse in Grass Valley, was remanded to the custody of the sheriff in lieu of $250 bail.

The complainant is Frank Munsee, manager of the Safeway Store, who alleges the accused stole a bottle of wine priced at $1.08.

Brazil is larger than the continental United States.



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WITH OUR BOYS AND GIRLS IN GLOBAL WAR

Hal D. Draper Jr.—

In the first letter received from their son, Lieut. Hal Draper, bombardier in the U. S. Air Forces, since before he bailed out over Germany in January, Dr. and Mrs. Hal Draper this morning learned that he had been imprisoned at Barth, Germany, and had been freed by the Russians when they passed through the place.

Lieut. Draper wrote that he arrived at Barth January 3rd, and was freed by the Russians on May 1st. "We have had excellent treatment by the British boys and Yanks," he stated. "They have provided us with every thing we could want. I will probably be returned to the states and will probably get a little time off. How soon I cannot say."

Lieut. Draper wrote from France on May 12th, but said he could give no address because he was moving about and had no address.

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SUNDAY - MONDAY
OBJECTIVE BURMA
—With—
ERROL FLYNN
—And—
HENRY HULL

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH

Christian Science Society of Nevada City holds services every Sunday in their church 114 Boulder St. at 11 o'clock. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. A Wednesday evening testimonial meeting is held on the first Wednesday of each month at eight o'clock. Our reading room at 310 Broad street is open Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, holidays excepted from 2 to 4 p. m. The public is cordially invited to attend our services and visit the reading room.

"Bless the Lord, A my soul, O Lord my God, thou are very great; thou are clothed with honor and majesty:" Psalms 104:1. This is the golden text for the Christian Science lesson sermon on "Soul and Body" for Sunday, May 27.

Included in the sermon is this verse from I Corinthians: "What? know ye not that your body is the temple of the Holy Ghost which is in you, which ye have of God and ye are not your own". 6:19; and the correlative passage from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with key to the scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy; "As astronomy reverses the human perception of the movement of the solar system, so Christian Science reverses the seeming relation of soul and body and makes body tributary to mind." p. 119.

METHODIST CHURCH

Memorial services in Methodist Church Sunday 11 a. m. Sunday will be Memorial Sunday preceding Memorial Day. This service will be loving memory of our soldiers of World War I and II and to all our soldiers from Washington down. Organ prelude, Mrs. Vance. Hymn, "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name." Prayer, pastor. Anthem "Peace Be Still." choir. Scripture reading. Reading "The American Flag," Miss Beatrice Bennetts. Responsive Scripture reading. Offering and offertory. Hymn "America the Beautiful," congregation. Tenor solo by request, L. M. Geist. Reading, "God Keeps the Key" Miss Beatrice Bennetts. Sermon "Our Indebtedness to the American Soldier", pastor. Taps. Closing hymn "My Country 'Tis of Thee," congregation. All loyal American citizens who are not attending any other church are cordially invited. The American Veterans of World War I and II will be our guests.

Youth Fellowship group at 6:30 p. m. Week events: Bible study and prayer hour Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.

Big Sale of Flanders Poppies Expected Saturday

Mrs. Elsie Jenks, Grass Valley chairman of the Legion Auxiliary committee in charge of Flanders Poppy sales next Saturday states that she expects all records will be broken Saturday when the poppies will be sold on the streets of Grass Valley and Nevada City.

Materials are provided free of cost, Mrs. Jenks said, and disabled veterans manufacture them. The entire program involves no cost until they are sold to patrons. The money received is all used to make disabled war veterans more comfortable and happier.

Bible Class to Give Potluck Supper

The Welcome Strangers Bible Class of the Methodist Church tomorrow evening will enjoy a potluck supper in the church's social hall. Feature of the program will be a recital by each member on how ne reased his cash contribution to the fund for retired Methodist ministers. The class is pledged to contribute $170 a year to the fund.

H. E. Kjorlie will show movies of Brazil and Argentina. Mrs. Marquita Littell, house guest of Mrs. Arthur Price, will render a piano solo. Miss Beatrice Bennetts of Grass Valley will read several selections. Games will occupy the latter part of the evening.

Mrs. H. E. Kjorlie Chosen Trustee by CFWC

Mrs. H. E. Kjorlie of this city has been chosen Northern District Trustee of the California Federation of Women's Clubs. She was elected to the post at the recent convention of the federation in Fresno.

Mrs. B. F. Warner of Ontario was installed as president of the federation, succeeding Mrs. E. B. Shoesmith of San Leandro, following election by mail, the first to be held in this manner by the organization.

Grass Valley Names Life Guard for Pool

The Grass Valley City Council has appointed I. M. Davis, South Pacific war veteran, honorably discharged, to be life guard at the municipal pool in Memorial Park when it opens during the first week in June.

Davis was one of three who applied for the post. He was recommended by his former employer, the Shell Oil Company. The position pays $125 a month.

BIRTH

BATES—In Grass Valley, Nevada County, May 22, 1945, to Mr. and Mrs. Fay Bates of Vallejo, Solano County, a daughter.

CRISTMAN—In Grass Valley, Nevada County, May 21. 1045, to Cpl. and Mrs. D. Cristman, a son.

RICHMAN—In Grass Valley, Nevada County, May 18, 1945, to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Richman, a daughter.

Ranger Appointed to Big Bend Station

Forest Supervisor Guerdon Ellis of the Tahoe national forest announces the appointment of Max D. Williamson as district ranger on the Big Bend district effective May 21.

Williamson is a graduate of Pennsylvania State College in 1937 was employed by the New England Timber Salvage Administration at Keene N. H. until he was transferred to the Shasta national forest with headquarters at Mount Shasta, in 1941, where he has worked on several assignments which well qualtifies him for his new assignment states Ellis.

Williamson has a wife and a daughter whom he plans to move to the Big Bend district ranger station in the near future.

OLD AGE PENSION BILLS PILE UP IN LEGISLATURE

By Assemblyman Allen G. Thurman, Assemblyman, Sixth District

There have been more bills introduced at this session of the legislature to further liberalize the old age assistance laws than in several previous sessions. All of the proposals, if approved would add millions of dollars to the cost of state government.

Among the bills proposed are one which would increase the monthly payments from a maximum of $50 to $60. Another would eliminate the relative responsibility clause in the law while another piece of legislation while not eliminating this clause would require the reative to make their payments direct to the county instead of direct to the aged persons.

Another proposal would give to all persons between the ages of 60 and 65 years, a pension of $30 per month, the state and counties paying the amount inasmuch as the federal government does not contribute to old age assistance to persons under 65 years of age. Still another proposal would allow aged persons receiving assistance $100 for burial purposes while another piece of legislation would permit the payment of small allowances to ald age assistance recipients who are confined in county hospitals.

California leads the nation in aid provided for needy aged and needy blind people. In January of this year, this state averaged for needy aged persons $47.30 as compared to the next most liberal state, Colorado. which averaged $41.31. The national average in January was $28.52. In California 157,943 persons received aid as needy aged.

Two years ago the legislature increased the old age assistance from $40 a month to $50 per month, for a period of ttwo years. In January of this year the legislature made the $50 amount permanent and Governor Warren signed the bill.

The writer sincerely hopes that this legislature will approve an increase in the amount for the needy blind. Two years ago we voted for a maximum of $60 per month to the needy blind and it passed the lower house. However the legislation was not approved in the upper house. I believe that the problem of the needy blind is greater than that of the needy aged person and that they should be granted an increase. Legislation for such an increase is now before the legislature.

Your assemblwman would also like to see the aged persons who are physically able, permitted to earn at least $15 per month in addition to the allowance granted them by the state, federal government and counties. However until the federal government liberalzies its rules and regulations to permit this, the state cannot approve such legislation.

For the information of any reader who may not know where the $50 allowance for needy aged persons comes from, it is contributed as follows: the federal government contributes $20, the state $25 and the county $5.

John J. Looser Offers Water System to Grass Valley

John J. Looser, who recently purchased Kendall Court and a hillside tract known as Kendallco adjoining Memorial Park, has offered to turn the water system, privately owned, over to the city of Grass Valley along with $250 in cash with which to make improvements in water mains and such extensions as may be needed.

Looser said yesterday that he expects to subdivide the hillside holding and would sell the vacant lots in the flat area as soon as possible. The city coucil expressed interest in the offer and will visit the tract to estimate the costs of needed improvements in the water system.

William Veale, for many years a resident of this city, is seriously ill, and has been removed from his home to a hospital.

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